

IV
Ryton Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year

1970

Page 28

CORRIGENDA.

Total for Diphtheria Boosters for "Others under 16"
should read 127, not 100.

Total for Poliomyelitis Boosters for "Others under 16"
should read 37, not 31.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
"THE TOWER",
RYTON.

July, 1971.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Ryton Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year, 1970.

The year shows a natural population increase of 24, with an estimated population decrease of 100.

The number of births and the birth rate, relative to last year, show a decrease as do the rates for England and Wales, although the rate for the County has risen slightly. The District rate is now lower than the rates for the County and for England and Wales. The number of deaths and the death rate for the District, also the rates for the County and for England and Wales, have all fallen, the death rate for the District still remaining higher than the other two. The infant mortality rate has risen and is now approximately the same as it was in 1965 although the number of infant deaths has only increased by one. The increase cannot be considered significant in the circumstances unless the trend persists. It should be noted that the infant mortality rates for 1970 for the County and for England and Wales have also risen. No deaths arose from pregnancy or other maternal causes.

Again cardio-vascular disease accounted for the greatest number of deaths, totalling 105 out of 186. There was a small decrease in the number of deaths from malignant disease. Three fatal accidents occurred.

The total number of notified infectious diseases has increased by 47 compared with 1969, due to the bi-ennial increase in the number of cases of measles. The District was free from dysentery throughout the year. Once again there have been no deaths from tuberculosis whilst 10 cases were recorded as recovered and removed from the Register; 9 cases were notified as arising in the District, 8 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory, leaving a total on the Register at the end of the year of 49 compared with 50 in 1969. Tables 'A' to 'E' on pages 26 and 27 give fuller details. No cases of diphtheria, poliomyelitis, smallpox or typhoid have been notified since 1961.

As detailed in Section III of this Report, immunisation programmes were pursued vigorously, with prophylaxis against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis whilst, for the first time, programmes were arranged for the immunisation against rubella of thirteen-year-old schoolgirls. The same Section contains details of the operation in the District of the Blood Donor Panel and the mobile X-ray Unit.

Health Education has continued through the medium of Health Visitors and other nursing personnel and by the distribution by the Health Department of posters and pamphlets, particularly in relation to the supply of posters to food premises and also to food handlers, who are now much more conscious of their responsibilities. The standard of food premises has been shown, by inspections, to be satisfactory and no particular problem arose during the year. Some details of County Health Education work are given in the appropriate Section of this Report.

The good work of the County Council in the provision of residential accommodation under the National Assistance Act continued, the 3 hostels in the No. 1 Health Area being used to capacity.

The number of residents supplied twice per week through the Meals on Wheels Service has risen and the Mini-van, referred to in my previous Report for use to supply Meals on Wheels, was handed over to the Council on 30th May, 1970, and has been found of great help.

The Old People's Welfare Committee continued to function for most of the year but, as stated in the text, I have to report that it met for the last time on 7th December, 1970. Nevertheless the work connected with Luncheon Clubs has been continued by individual voluntary effort.

The Chiropody Service continued throughout 1970, 1,886 treatments being given, the number on the Register at the end of 1970 being 564.

As in previous years, the purity of water supplies has received careful supervision. Regular sampling continued to be carried out by the supplying Water Undertakings and the Health Department and showed the supplies to be pure and wholesome. The water was being satisfactorily fluoridated by both supplying Undertakings during the latter part of the year.

The Council's original slum clearance programme being almost completed, action under the Housing Act, 1957, was limited to individually unfit properties, of which 7 were closed and 2 demolished during the year.

Response from landlords to the offer of improvement grants was disappointing; of the 85 applications approved, 11 related to tenanted houses. The active co-operation of landlords is still necessary if the decay, which is liable to occur in the older terrace type houses, is to be effectively arrested.

Continuing development of housing and industrial sites within the District imposed further burdens on refuse collection and disposal services which, nevertheless, were consistently maintained. In addition, the Council provide facilities for the collection of bulky household refuse free of charge and also provide free tipping facilities for other refuse such as builders' rubble and garden refuse.

Routine inspections, of food premises and of premises registered in accordance with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, continued to be carried out during the year and matters requiring attention were generally of a minor nature.

No action has been taken by the Council to formulate a Smoke Control programme; but the measurement of air pollution by smoke and sulphur dioxide continued.

Progress in sanitary and health measures continued satisfactorily. I would thank members of the Health Committee and the Council for their co-operation and understanding which has helped greatly in my own task and made the Department's efforts the more rewarding. The willing co-operation, when required, of the staff of other Departments of the Council has been greatly appreciated.

The work of employees of the Health Department continued at a high level, the good relations existing within this Department having contributed very considerably to the very satisfactory standard which has been maintained. My thanks are due to all the officers of the Department for their continued excellent work.

I would record, with appreciation, the enthusiastic and practical support this Council has continued to give to all welfare activities and the untiring and unselfish efforts of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, and other voluntary bodies.

The Stella South Power Station has, through its canteen, supplied all meals required for the Meals on Wheels Service and our thanks are extended to them.

The helpful collaboration of the County Medical Officer and his staff, and their assistance when required, must be recorded with my thanks.

The Area Health Clerk, Mrs. Martin, continued to carry out her duties to the community in her usual efficient manner, her relationship with the public in connection with Personal Health Services having been excellent. I am indebted to her for the collection and compilation of the detailed material in this Report relating to such Services and her assistance has been much appreciated.

My thanks go to all voluntary bodies and Organisations outside of Local Government who have done so much for the community and have collaborated so willingly in supplying me with information regarding their activities.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN A. DRYDEN,
Medical Officer of Health.

I. SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Ryton Urban District is situated in the north-west extremity of the County and is bounded on the north by the River Tyne, on the south and east by tributaries known as local burns, the Blaydon, Barlow and Coal Burns, which separate it from the Blaydon Urban District, on the west by the Stanley Burn which forms the boundary between Ryton Urban District and the County of Northumberland.

The Ryton Urban District is divided into four wards, namely, Crookhill, Ryton, Crawcrook and Ryton Woodside. The Ryton, Crookhill and Crawcrook Wards, although much lower than Greenside (600 ft.) and the country to the south, stand well above the level of the Tyne, which is about a mile to the north of Crawcrook and half a mile to the north of Ryton. The District has excellent natural drainage. The only low parts of the District are the two areas near to the river, one at Clara Vale and the other at Ryton Haughs, where there are two rows of houses near Newburn Bridge.

The greater part of the District is agricultural. There are a few sand and gravel quarries at Greenside and also at Crawcrook, where there is one brickyard.

Following the closure of the coal mines, which formerly provided the major local employment, a number of light industries have been established in the District principally on the Ryton Industrial Estate at Addison and the site of the former Stargate Colliery.

The soil is sand and clay.

II. STATISTICS

General

Acreage: 5,145.

Number of inhabited houses:

Council 1,731 Other 3,650 Total 5,381.

Number of Other Premises: 328.

Rateable Value: £447,275.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,793·82.

Vital

Population: 1931—14,204

1951—13,779

1970—14,720

Density of persons per house: 2·74.

Births: Comparability Factor—1·04.

Live Births:					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number	...	...	...	...	92	118	210
Rate (per 1,000 population):					<i>Crude</i>	<i>C.F. Adjusted</i>	
Ryton Urban District	...	...	...	...	14·27	14·84	
Durham County	...	...	...	...	15·56	15·56	
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	16·01		

Illegitimate Live Births:					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number	...	...	...	...	9	6	15
Percentage of total live births:							7·14.

Still Births:					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births:							0·00.

Total Live and Still Births 210.

Deaths: Comparability Factor—1·04.

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number	...	...	...	...	90	96	186
Rate (per 1,000 population):					<i>Crude</i>	<i>C.F. Adjusted</i>	
Ryton Urban District	...	...	...	...	12·64	13·14	
Durham County	...	...	...	...	11·80	13·69	
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	11·74		

The commonest causes of death during 1970 were:

Ischaemic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	51
Cerebro-vascular Disease	...	...	...	...	...	32
Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	26
Malignant Neoplasms at Defined Sites	...	...	...	...	...	20
Other Forms of Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	9 (+1)
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	9

Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year):					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number	...	...	...	...	—	5	5

Mortality Rates (total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births):

Ryton Urban District	...	...	...	...	23·81
Durham County	...	...	...	...	18·88
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	18·19

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 25·64

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births... 0·00

Neo-Natal Mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... 19·05

Early Neo-Natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births ... 19·05

Perinatal Mortality (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ... 19·05

Causes of Infant Deaths:

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Anomalies	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ante Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

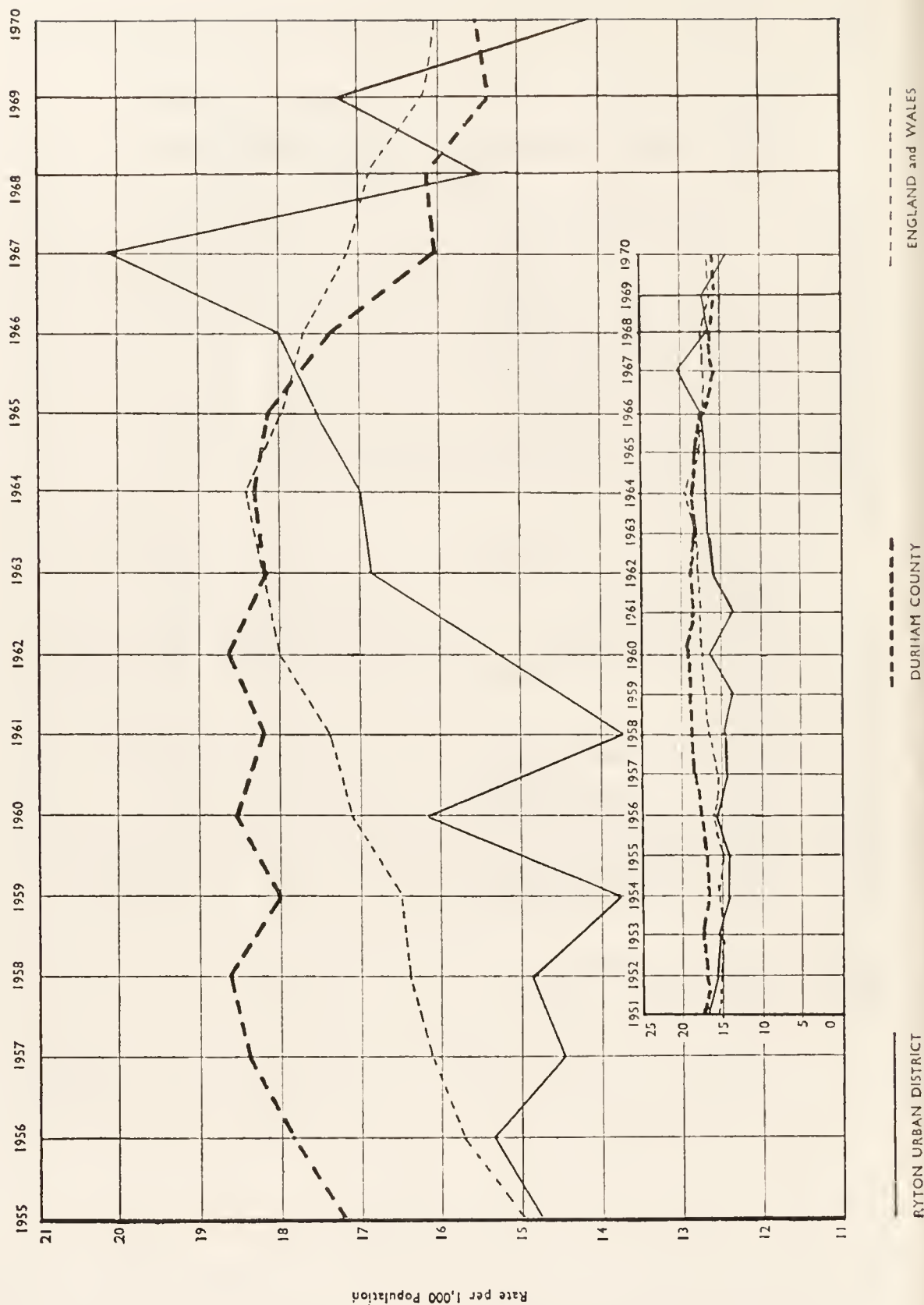
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	0·00

The natural population increase for the year, i.e. the excess of births over deaths was 24.

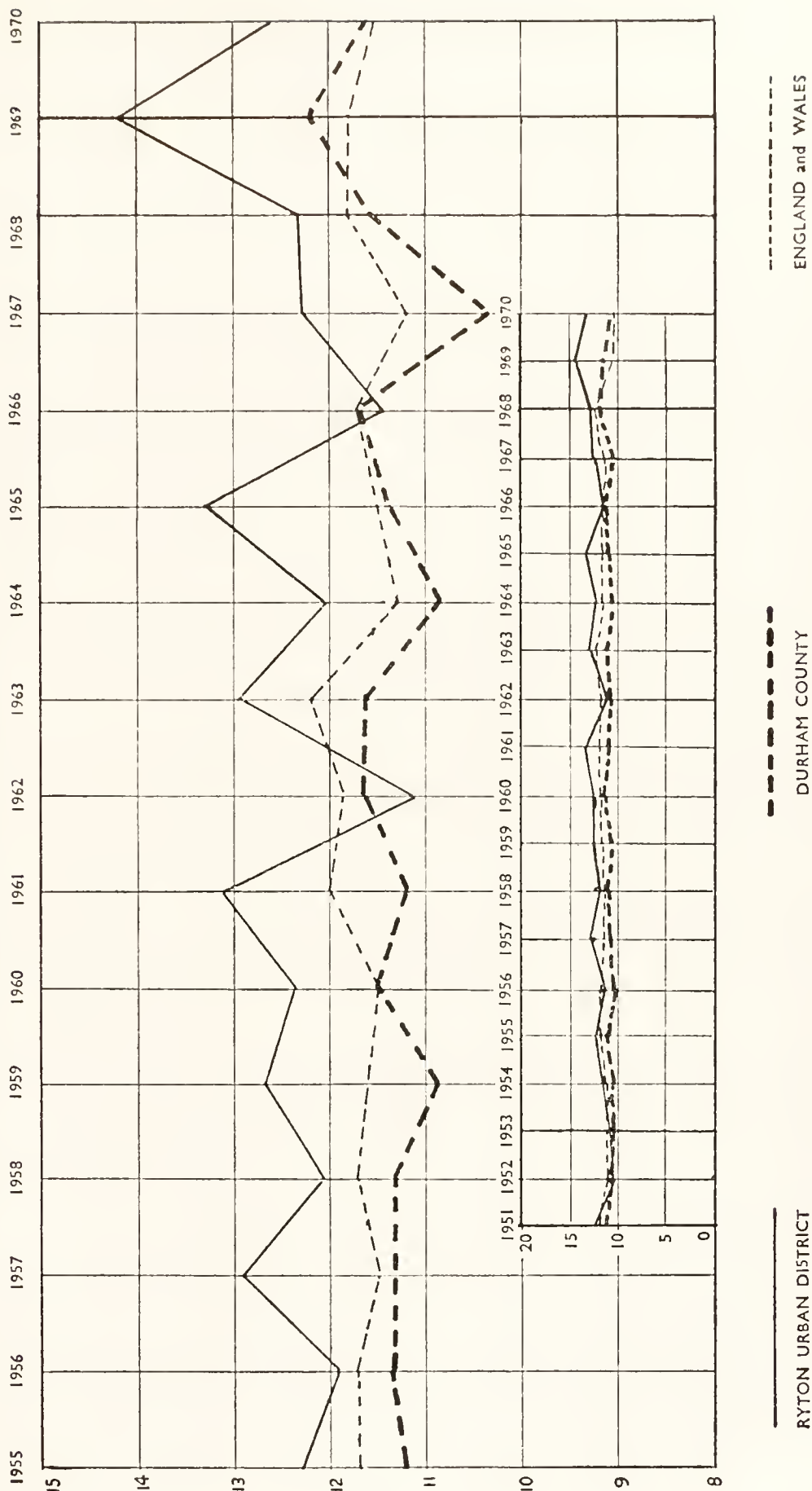
**The Registrar General's Short List of Causes of Death
during 1970**

Cause of Death						Male	Female	Total
B19	(2)	Malignant Neoplasm—Oesophagus	...	...	...	—	1	1
B19	(3)	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	...	...	...	1	1	2
B19	(4)	Malignant Neoplasm—Intestine	...	...	...	4	3	7
B19	(6)	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	5	—	5
B19	(7)	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	...	...	...	—	3	3
B19	(8)	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	...	...	...	—	1	1
B19	(9)	Malignant Neoplasm—Prostate	...	...	...	1	—	1
B19	(10)	Leukaemia	...	...	...	—	1	1
B19	(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	5	4	9
B21		Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	1	2	3
B46	(1)	Other endocrine diseases, etc.	...	...	...	—	1	1
B46	(4)	Multiple Sclerosis	...	...	...	1	—	1
B46	(5)	Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	...	...	...	1	2	3
		Chronic rheumatic heart disease	...	...	...	—	1	1
B27		Hypertensive disease	...	...	...	1	1	2
B28		Ischaemic heart disease	...	...	...	28	23	51
B29		Other forms of heart disease	...	...	...	2	8	10
B30		Cerebro-vascular disease	...	...	...	12	20	32
B46	(6)	Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	5	4	9
B31		Influenza	...	...	...	2	—	2
B33		Pneumonia	...	...	...	14	4	18
B32	(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	...	...	3	3	6
B46	(7)	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	1	1	2
B37		Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	—	1	1
B46	(8)	Other diseases of digestive system	...	...	...	—	3	3
B46	(11)	Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	...	...	...	—	1	1
B42		Congenital anomalies	...	...	...	—	1	1
B43		Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	...	...	...	—	2	2
B44		Other causes of perinatal mortality	...	...	...	—	1	1
B45		Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	...	...	...	1	—	1
BE47		Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	1	—	1
BE48		All other accidents	...	...	...	—	3	3
BE49		Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	...	...	...	1	—	1
Totals						90	96	186

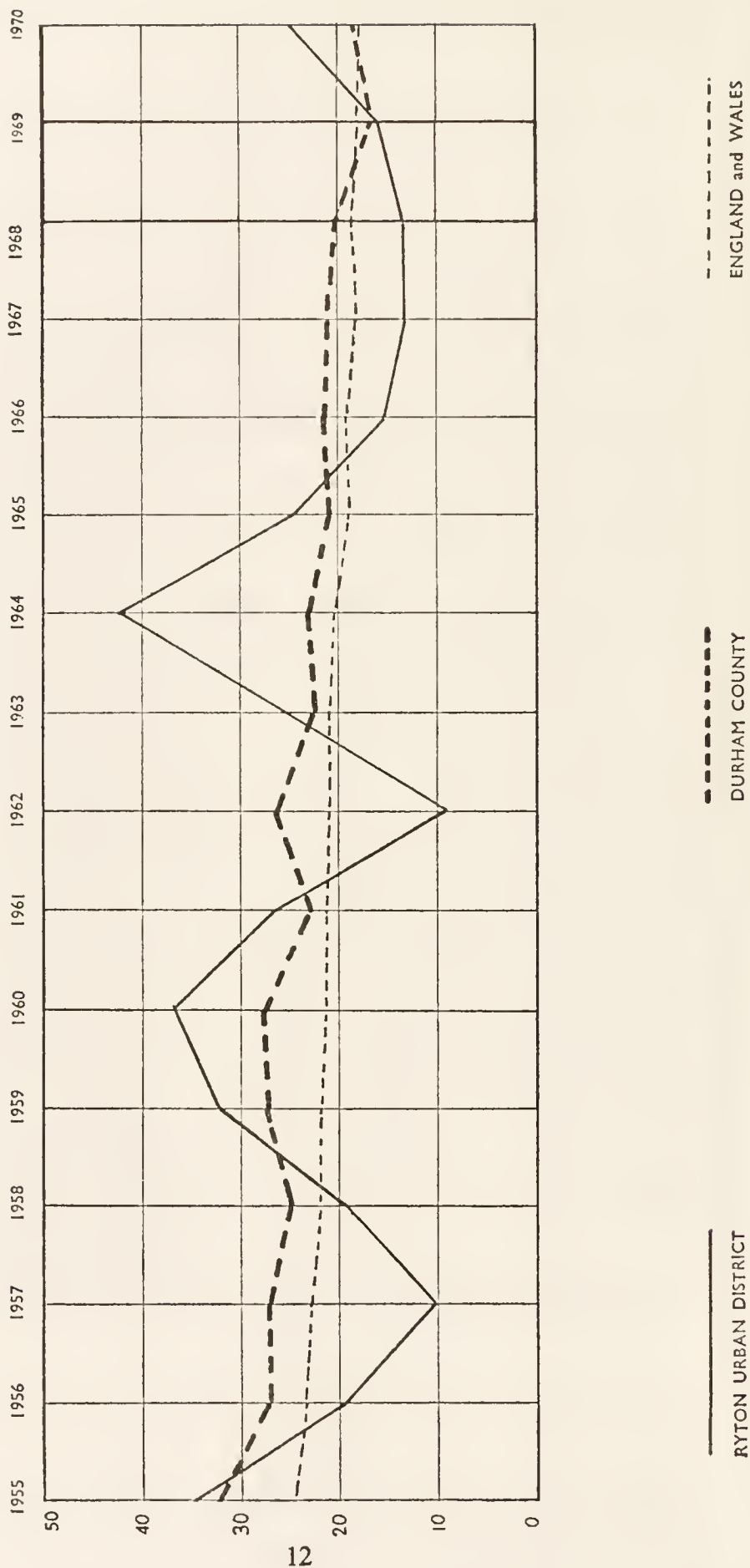
Graph comparing Crude Birth Rates for RYTON URBAN DISTRICT;
DURHAM COUNTY and ENGLAND and WALES, yearly since 1951 (inset).



Graph comparing Crude Death Rates for RYTON URBAN DISTRICT;
DURHAM COUNTY and ENGLAND and WALES, yearly since 1951 (inset).



Graph comparing Infant Mortality Rates of RYTON URBAN DISTRICT,
DURHAM COUNTY and ENGLAND and WALES, yearly since 1955



III. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Hospital and Specialist Services Provisions

(1) Hospital Services

Hospital facilities for the District are provided by the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board through the Hexham, North-West Durham and Gateshead Hospital Management Committees.

(a) General

The Hexham General Hospital, Hexham, receives the majority of medical and surgical cases from the District. Some cases are also referred to and treated at the Royal Victoria Infirmary and the Newcastle General Hospital, Newcastle, as well as the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead. In-patient treatment can be given at the Bensham General Hospital, Gateshead, and in-patient and out-patient treatment for suitable cases is also obtainable at the Dunston Hill Hospital, Whickham. Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester, has a bed capacity of 245 and caters for patients who are chronically sick, orthopaedic or geriatric in category.

(b) Midwifery and Gynaecology

The great majority of these types of cases which require hospital treatment are sent to the Hexham General Hospital.

In-patient maternity treatment is also available at the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle, the Bensham General and the Queen Elizabeth Hospitals, Gateshead, and the Shotley Bridge General Hospital, Shotley Bridge. Out-patient maternity treatment is also available at the Gateshead Children's Hospital, Gateshead.

In-patient gynaecological treatment can be received also at the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle, the Bensham General Hospital, Gateshead, the Dunston Hill Hospital, Whickham, and the Shotley Bridge General Hospital, Shotley Bridge. Out-patient treatment is available at the Gateshead Children's and the Queen Elizabeth Hospitals, Gateshead.

(c) Paediatrics

There is a paediatric consultative out-patients service at the Gateshead Children's Hospital. In-patients are admitted to Gateshead Children's Hospital and also to Ward 6 of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

(d) Infectious Diseases

(i) *Smallpox*

Provision is made at Langley Park Isolation Hospital for the isolation and treatment of cases of smallpox which, should such occur in the District, would be admitted thereto promptly.

(ii) *Tuberculosis*

Provision is made for the hospital treatment of tuberculous patients in sanatoria throughout the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Normans Riding Hospital, Winlaton, and Wooley Hospital, near Hexham, are used as sanatoria for both male and female patients. There are Chest Clinics attached to the Whickham and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital and to the Hexham General Hospital where Chest Physicians attend and hold regular clinical sessions. A central Chest Clinic is established in the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead. Early diagnosis of such sufferers, and their admission to hospital promptly thereafter, has now been achieved resulting in a much improved prospect of recovery and complete cure.

(iii) *Venereal Diseases*

Specialist treatment is available for these complaints at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, Newcastle General Hospital, where every effort is made to maintain secrecy and avoid attendance becoming generally known. General Practitioners are able to refer patients to the Clinic for necessary investigation and treatment.

(iv) *Other Infectious Diseases*

Cases of other infectious diseases requiring isolation are treated at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead. In certain cases, children can also be admitted to the Fleming Memorial Hospital, Newcastle.

(e) **Mental Health**

The Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester, provides 44 beds for the accommodation of the mentally sick.

Cases of acute or severe mental illness are normally admitted to St. Nicholas Hospital, Newcastle. Less severe cases can also be received there for care and treatment.

(f) **Convalescent Home**

The establishment, situate in Ryton Urban District and formerly known as the Castle Hill Convalescent Home, is now styled the Country Branch Annexe of the Newcastle Royal Victoria Infirmary. It is no longer strictly a convalescent home and does not admit patients directly but only for pre or post Royal Victoria Infirmary treatment. There are 98 beds, 53 for women patients and the remainder for men.

(2) **Laboratory Services**

The Public Health Laboratory Service for the District operates from the Public Health Laboratory, Pathological Institute, Newcastle General Hospital. By arrangement with the Durham County Council, all specimens for bacteriological examination are sent there by general practitioners, patients and Health Departments of the Local Authorities, and investigated and reported upon free of charge.

(3) **Blood Transfusion Service**

The Regional Blood Transfusion Service has its Headquarters in the Newcastle General Hospital. It provides all necessary service for this District. It has a Donor Panel Department which organises and maintains Blood Donor Panels in each locality. In this District, during 1970, sessions were held as under. The figures show the strength of the panel on the dates listed and the number of donations which were received on those dates.

<i>Name of Panel</i>	<i>Sessions Centre</i>	<i>Date of Sessions</i>	<i>Strength of Panel</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
Ryton (Central)	Lecture Hall, Ryton Methodist Church	6th January	232	46
		26th May	232	97
		4th August	232	75
		9th November	232	82
Ryton (West)	Emma Memorial Hall	4th May	183	110
		26th October	183	78

(4) **Mass Miniature Radiography**

The Mass Radiography Unit which serves this District is Unit 1A, which is based on the Newcastle General Hospital. Since April 1969 a Mobile Mass X-ray Unit has been sited, on Tuesday afternoons, on the waste ground near Thomas Terrace, Blaydon, to which General Practitioners may refer patients for chest X-ray without appointment. The general public also made use of it. The statistics for No. 1 Health Area (Blaydon, Ryton and Whickham Urban Districts) are given overleaf.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Number X-rayed</i>	<i>Referred to Chest Clinics</i>	<i>Tuberculosis Treatment</i>	<i>Supervision only</i>	<i>Neoplasm</i>	<i>Other Conditions</i>
Doctors referrals ...	265	38	1	5	—	4
General public ...	479	14	1	3	—	9
Industry ...	9	1	—	—	—	1
Whinney Close, Winlaton ...	59	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	812	53	2	8	—	14

No sessions were held at industrial establishments in this Area during the year.

Local Authority Provision

(1) Local Health Authority

The Local Health Authority for the Urban District is the Durham County Council. It is responsible for the following:

Personal Health Services

- (a) Health Centres
- (b) Maternity and Child Welfare
- (c) Midwifery
- (d) Health Visiting
- (e) Home Nursing
- (f) Vaccination and Immunisation
- (g) Ambulances
- (h) Prevention of Illness; Care and After-Care of Sick Persons
- (i) Home Help Service
- (j) Mental Health
- (k) Other Community Care Services
- (l) Health Education.

(a) Health Centres

There are, as yet, no Health Centres within the meaning of the Act in operation in the District.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare

Clinics, where mothers and children may attend for the treatment of minor ailments of school children, for dental and for sunray treatment, and for maternity and child welfare services, are provided by the Education and Health Departments of the Durham County Council at various Centres throughout the District. Welfare foods are also distributed at these Centres. Sessions are held at centres in the District, at which treatment is provided and welfare foods are supplied, as listed below.

	<i>Address of Centre</i>		<i>Sessions</i>
Ryton	Grange Road	Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	Mondays and Wednesdays weekly and Thursday mornings.
		Dental Clinic	Mondays, Tuesday mornings Wednesdays and Thursdays weekly.
		Distribution of Welfare Foods	Mondays weekly, Wednesday and Thursday mornings.
Greenside	Community Centre	Distribution of Welfare Foods	Alternate Tuesday afternoons.

Medical Officers attend certain sessions at Centres, information regarding which can be obtained at the appropriate Centre.

On the stated days, the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are open from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 to 4 p.m.; and the Centres for the distribution of Welfare Foods from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 4 p.m.

(c) Midwifery

An expectant mother can have the services of any doctor who undertakes maternity work as part of the General Practitioner service organised by the Durham Executive Council. Ante-natal and post-natal care are available at Local Health Authority Clinics. A domiciliary midwifery service is also provided. As from 7th December, such Nurses' duties covered General Practitioners' practices, not necessarily confined to one Ward. The names, addresses and telephone numbers of the District Midwives are given below.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Tel. No.</i>
Mrs. I. Hall	"Zion", Sunnygill, Greenside	Ryton 2167
Mrs. I. M. Harmer (from 4th January)	5 Fairfield Estate, Ryton	Ryton 3412

(d) Health Visiting

Health Visitors attend persons in their homes to give advice to aged or ill persons, to advise expectant and nursing mothers on the care of young children, and to stress the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. The names of the Health Visitors for the District, and the addresses and telephone numbers where they may be contacted, are given below.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Tel. No.</i>
Miss U. Elliott	Child Welfare Centre, Grange Road, Ryton.	Ryton 2211
Mrs. J. Moore (Part-time)	Child Welfare Centre, Hood Square, Winlaton.	Blaydon 2071

(e) Home Nursing

A Home Nursing Service is provided as the responsibility of the Local Health Authority. As from 7th December, such Nurses' duties covered General Practitioners' practices, not necessarily confined to one Ward. Any requests for this service should be made to the Superintendent of Home Nursing at County Hall, Durham (Tel. No. Durham 4411); or to one of the District Nurses whose names, addresses and telephone numbers are listed below.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Tel. No.</i>
Mrs. J. M. Feeley (Until 31st August)	Old School House, Greenside	Ryton 3104
Mrs. M. J. Grey	West House, Greenside	Ryton 2332
Miss J. Henderson	19 Kenmore Crescent, Woodside	Ryton 3435
Mrs. M. G. Simpson (from 18th September)	Glengarry, Thornley Lane, Lockhaugh, Rowlands Gill	Rowlands Gill 2861

(f) Vaccination and Immunisation

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus may be obtained, free of charge, on application to General Medical Practitioners or at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis is available, free of charge, for unprotected persons under forty years of age and not less than six months old on the date of application, for expectant mothers and for certain other specified persons, on application to General Medical Practitioners, to the County Health Department in Durham, to the Assistant County Medical Officer for the Area or at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Yearly schemes are arranged by the Assistant County Medical Officer for the immunisation at school of school children against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis.

Vaccination against smallpox may be obtained free of charge, on application to any General Medical Practitioner who has agreed to give service within the National Health Service General Practitioner Service; and, for children, also at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis may be carried out, in appropriate circumstances, by the Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic at Whickham. The vaccination with B.C.G. of all non-immune school children over eleven years of age is carried out yearly by the Assistant County Medical Officer for the Area.

Vaccination against measles for susceptible children under the age of 15 years can be obtained on request from General Medical Practitioners and, for children under 5 years, also at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Vaccination was also provided this year at school for children between the ages of 5 and 7 years by Medical Officers in a programme arranged by the Assistant County Medical Officer for the Area.

Vaccination against Rubella was arranged at schools for girls in the 13 year age group and carried out by Medical Officers of the County Council; similar protection was given to appropriate girl patients by General Practitioners at their surgeries.

Statistics of immunisations and vaccinations carried out in the District are given in Part IV of this Report.

(g) Ambulance Service

The Durham County Council Health Department controls and provides the ambulance facilities for the Administrative County.

All requests for an ambulance should be made to the Message Receiving Centre at the Ambulance Headquarters Control, Framwellgate Moor, Durham (Tel. No. Durham 4488) which is responsible for such service to the No. 1 Health Area. Messages will be received there at any time as the Centre is always open.

A General Service Depot at Winlaton deals, on instructions from Durham, with routine work of the service and is always open.

Details of the work carried out in respect of No. 1 Health Area are given below:

<i>Stretcher Cases</i>	<i>Sitting Cases</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Miles</i>
3,626	26,946	6,324	192,676

(h) Prevention of Illness; Care and After-Care of Sick Persons

Nursing equipment for sick persons is provided, by Durham County Council, on request through General Medical Practitioners, District Nurses or Hospital Almoners. Invalid chairs are also available; and extra nourishment or bedding can

be supplied to patients suffering from tuberculosis. A charge is normally made for these services but, in certain circumstances, the charge may be reduced or waived altogether.

The under-listed items of equipment can be so supplied

Adult Cots	Chairs (Push)	Fracture Boards
Air Rings	Chairs (Junior Push)	Junior Spinal Carriages
Bed Cages	Chairs (Rim-driven)	Leg Rests
Bed Packs	Commodore	Lifting Poles
Bedpans	Dunlopillo Cushions	Mattresses (Sorbo)
Bedrests	Eneuresis Sets	Rubber Sheeting
Bedsteads (Iron)		Urinals

Limited accommodation is available in convalescent homes provided by voluntary agencies and by the County Council; information regarding this can be obtained from the County Health Department. Domiciliary visits are made by Health Visitors and District Nurses to patients at their homes.

Chiropody Service

As the Local Health Authority for the District, the County Council finances the Chiropody Service. Treatment is carried out by fully qualified chiropodists in the employ of the County Council. All residents of pensionable age are eligible for this service should they require it.

The service is administered, and clerical work in connection therewith is carried out at the Area Health Office, whilst the executive control and details are in charge of the chiropodist, who has ancillary help from members of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service.

Chiropody sessions were started in 1964, the first clinic opened being at the Ryton Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. All clinics are operating actively.

Details of the chiropody clinics in use during the year are given below:

Centre	Date of Opening	Number on Register	Number of Sessions per month	Average attendance per session	Total Number of Treatments
Ryton ...	18/12/64	223	8	9/10	816
Crookhill	14/11/66	57	2	9	173
Greenside ...	3/3/67	145	6	9/10	512
Crawcrook	12/6/67	139	4	10	385
Total number of persons treated			...	...	516
Total number of treatments given			...	...	1,886

Cervical Cytology

Throughout the County, sessions are arranged as the demand justifies. Although no sessions were held in No. 1 Health Area, one resident of the District attended a session held at Consett. These tests are also now available at Family Planning Association Clinics throughout the County, where a charge is made for the investigation. The nearest Family Planning Clinic is at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Axwell Park, Blaydon.

(i) Home Help Services

Domestic help is provided for households where such help is needed because of the presence of any person who is an expectant mother, lying-in, ill, aged or a child not over school age. Requests for the services of a Home Help can be made to the Assistant Organiser for the District, Mrs. Colson, 13 Ravensworth Road, Dunston. Anyone wishing to contact her can do so at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Axwell Park, Blaydon, on Friday mornings between 9 and 11 a.m. (Tel. No. Blaydon 3364).

Details of work undertaken by the Home Help Service in No. 1 Health Area during the year are given below:

Number of cases at 1/1/70	...	...	...	...	785
New cases served during the year	...	...	...	...	274
Total number of cases served during the year	...	...	...	...	1,059
Cases terminated during the year	...	...	...	...	232
Cases served at 31/12/70	...	...	...	...	827
Number of Home Helps employed at 31/12/70	...	...	...	...	470
Visits made by Assistant Organisers during year	...	...	...	...	4,910

(j) Mental Health

Under the Mental Health Act, 1959, the Local Health Authority is responsible for domiciliary supervision, care and after-care, of the mentally sick and the educationally subnormal.

An Adult Residential Training Centre for the Educationally Subnormal of the County is situated at Lanchester. Residents live-in from Monday to Friday of each week, returning home at the week-end.

For non-adults, a similar but non-residential Junior Training Centre is established at Consett. There is also, at Gateshead, a Day Centre for the Educationally Subnormal which can be attended by residents from Whickham, Dunston and Swalwell. There are two such Centres, the Junior Training Centre for boys and girls under sixteen years, and the Senior Training Centre for older boys.

Additionally, some educationally subnormal children from No. 1 Health Area continue to attend daily the Training Centre at the Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital, Prudhoe.

Statistics are given below of the number of residents from this District being cared for or supervised by County Council staff as a responsibility under this Act.

<i>Number of Persons registered as Mentally Subnormal</i>	<i>Number of Persons under Supervision</i>	<i>Number of Persons in Hospitals</i>
54	39	15

(k) Other Community Care Services

Details of staff employed in the District on this work can be obtained by reference to the Social Services Department at County Hall, Durham. (Tel. No. Durham 4411).

(1) Health Education

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, Local Health and Local Sanitary Authorities have power to arrange programmes of health education within their area of jurisdiction. Additionally, Local Health Authorities are further authorised in this respect in various sections of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The County Council Health Education Section continued to expand the visual aid service and made available to County staff working in Districts all forms of machinery such as projectors and screens, also posters, pamphlets, films, slides, tape-recordings, cine-cassettes, photographs and flannelgraphs, if required. The Midwives and Health Visitors in this District used this material in their ante-natal work and at relaxation classes.

Additionally, each month material is published on a particular subject and issued to all the Child Welfare Centres and to others on request. During 1970, such publications included the following subjects:

Fire Safety	Immunisation and Vaccination
Baby Safety	Water Safety
Food Hygiene	Safety—Country and Garden
Foot Health	Child Safety—Poisons
Anti-smoking	Safe Toys
Christmas Safety	

As District Health Education activities, posters and pamphlets supplied by the Health Education Council have been distributed widely to appropriate organisations for display on the premises and distribution to staff. This has particularly applied to food hygiene and anti-smoking publications.

(2) Local Sanitary Authority

The Local Sanitary Authority for the Urban District is the District Council, and the work carried out by the District Health Department is discussed in detail later in this Report.

(a) Meals on Wheels

A Meals on Wheels Service, sponsored and financed by this Council with part financial assistance from the County Council and run by the Ryton Branch of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, was commenced six years ago, and, throughout this period, catered for meals for some 24-30 residents to whom hot meals were delivered twice per week.

A register is kept of persons who would wish to accept this service if offered but, at the date of this Report, it is considered that all really needy cases are catered for.

The co-operation and invaluable work of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service in running this service and the supply of the necessary meals from Stella South Power Station Canteen have been and are greatly appreciated.

The Meals on Wheels van, referred to in my 1969 Report, as kindly offered by the Ryton and District Round Table, was handed over to the Council on 30th May, 1970, and has subsequently proved invaluable.

(b) Old People's Welfare Committee

It is with regret I have to report that the Old Peoples Welfare Committee held its final meeting on 7th December, 1970. Work in connection with the operation of the Luncheon Clubs is however being continued through the good offices of Captain Aylott and his staff and the Women's Royal Voluntary Service.

The four Luncheon Clubs continue to be well supported and popular and details of attendances are given below:—

<i>Club</i>	<i>Date of Opening</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of Sessions per week</i>	<i>Average attendance per Session</i>
The Grove	3/3/66	38	1	30
Greenside	11/4/67	28	1	27
Crawcrook	24/1/68	28	1	25
Cemetery House	1/10/69	12	1	12

The Central Kitchen continues to be run efficiently by members of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, who cook meals for the Ryton Cemetery House, Crawcrook and Greenside Luncheon Clubs.

Appreciation should be expressed to all the voluntary workers connected with these efforts and I would particularly like to record my praise of Mrs. Douglass of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service whose efforts have been most untiring in many directions.

Executive Council Provision

The Durham Executive Council is responsible for the provision of the General Medical and Dental, the Pharmaceutical and the Supplementary Ophthalmic, Services for the District. Medical practices in the District are largely partnerships of two or more doctors.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1963

Family Case Conferences

It was not found necessary during 1970 to call comprehensive meetings of this nature any cases being dealt with by individual officials of the County Council.

EDUCATION ACT, 1944

Local Authority

The Durham County Council is the Local Education Authority for the Urban District.

School Health Services

The School Health Services are provided by the County Council. These are the responsibility of the County Medical Officer who, as Principal School Medical Officer, carries out the requirements of the Act through his Deputy and staff. The services provide for systematic medical inspections, by routine attendances at

schools of a Medical Officer, and for the medical and dental treatment of school children. Special School Clinics have been built—often a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre functions in the same building—where Medical and Dental Officers attend on a sessional basis.

When a child is found at medical examination to require specialist examination or treatment, arrangements are made, with the agreement of the parents and the family doctor, for the child to attend the appropriate hospital or clinic. Facilities are provided at school clinics for the treatment of minor ailments, defective vision, dental and speech defects. Special schools are provided for handicapped children who are educationally subnormal or delicate. When necessary, arrangements are made for other handicapped children to be placed in special schools maintained by other Authorities.

HOUSING ACTS, 1924-1957

Aged Persons Accommodation

The Council has built two estates each incorporating a communal centre and warden's accommodation. The total number of dwellings provided on these estates is 64 bungalows and 44 single persons flats.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-51

Section 21—Provision of Residential Accommodation

Hostel accommodation is provided by the County in No. 1 Health Area at:

Winton House, Parkhead Estate, Winlaton. Tel. No. Blaydon 2900

“The Hermitage”, Front Street, Whickham. Tel. No. Whickham 887372

Tynedale House, Ryton. Tel. No. Ryton 2009

Residents of the District requiring such type of accommodation can be admitted also to any of the County Hostels throughout Durham County. Information regarding these can be obtained from the Assistant County Medical Officer.

At the end of the year, 28 residents of the District, 12 males and 16 females, were accommodated in Residential Part III Accommodation.

Section 47—Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Although the Council are authorised under these Acts, in certain cases, to apply for compulsory powers to remove persons in need of care and attention in most cases people are anxious to remain in their own homes. It has not been found necessary during this year to take such action. While there is increasing evidence of persons who are aged, infirm, living alone and in need of some degree of assistance, with the co-operation of the Home Help Service and the Welfare Department of the Local Health Authority and of the National Assistance Board, it has been possible to effect improvement in the welfare of these persons in their homes or by admission to Part III Accommodation on a voluntary basis. As a result, recourse to compulsory powers is rarely needed.

Section 50—Burial and Cremation of the Dead

No action was necessary under this part of the Act.

IV. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

PREVALENCE

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 87 as compared with 40 in 1969.

Table comparing Numbers of Notifications during the years 1969/70.

	NUMBER OF CASES 1969				NUMBER OF CASES 1970			
	Notified			Confirmed by Laboratory	Notified			Confirmed by Laboratory
	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total	
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	9	12	21	21	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ...	4	2	6	—	3	1	4	—
Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leptospirosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	3	5	8	—	36	27	63	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	1	—	5	2	7	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Other Quarantinable Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	2	2	—	4	—	4	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	—	2	2	4	4	8	8
Meninges &	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.N.S. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
TOTALS ...	18	22	40	23	53	34	87	9

*The following are quarantinable diseases: Cholera, Plague, Relapsing Fever, Smallpox, Typhus and Yellow Fever.

Incidence of Principal Infectious Diseases since 1957

Year	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Typhoid and Paratyphoid		Measles		Whooping Cough		Tuber- culosis	
	Cases Noti- fied	Deaths	Cases Noti- fied	Deaths	Cases Noti- fied	Deaths	Cases Noti- fied	Deaths	Cases Noti- fied	Deaths	Cases Noti- fied	Deaths
1957	2	—	—	—	—	—	326	—	39	—	11	1
1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	24	—	14	—
1959	3	—	—	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	8	1
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	3
1961	2	—	—	—	—	—	303	—	1	—	8	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1
1963	2	—	—	—	—	—	238	—	2	—	4	1
1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	—
1965	2	—	—	—	—	—	167	—	—	—	8	1
1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	1	—	13	2
1967	1	—	—	—	—	—	227	—	14	—	1	—
1968	4	—	—	—	—	—	123	—	15	—	1	—
1969	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	2	—
1970	4	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	7	—	9	—

Table of Infectious Diseases notified during 1970
showing Monthly and Ward Distribution

DISEASES	MONTHS												Totals	WARDS			
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		Crawcrook	Crookhill	Greenside	Ryton
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Infective Jaundice ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	2	
Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leprosy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leptospirosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	1	1	1	14	7	16	14	8	—	1	—	—	63	3	15	44	
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	7	—	6	1	
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tetanus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yellow Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Other Quarantinable Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	3	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	8	3	4	1	
Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Totals ...	1	3	4	18	12	17	17	11	1	2	1	—	87	7	27	52	

*The following are quarantinable diseases: Cholera, Plague, Relapsing Fever, Smallpox, Typhus, and Yellow Fever.

**Table of Infectious Diseases showing Age Group
Distribution during 1970**

				Total Cases Notified	AGE GROUP										
					Under 1 year	1—2 years	3—4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—19 years	20—24 years	25—44 years	45—64 years	Over 65 years	Age unknown
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leptospirosis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	63	5	23	18	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	7	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Other Quarantinable Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	8	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	—
Meninges & CNS..	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	...	...	...	87	5	24	26	21	2	—	1	1	6	—	1

*The following are quarantinable diseases: Cholera, Plague, Relapsing Fever, Smallpox, Typhus and Yellow Fever.

Diphtheria

No cases of diphtheria have been notified since 1953.

Dysentery

No cases of dysentery were notified during 1970.

Food Poisoning

No cases of food poisoning were notified during 1970.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of poliomyelitis have been notified since 1961.

Paratyphoid Fever

No cases of paratyphoid fever have been notified since 1953.

Typhoid Fever

No cases of typhoid fever have been notified since 1950.

Smallpox

No cases of smallpox have been notified since 1927.

Scarlet Fever

There was an increase in the number of notifications of scarlet fever, 4 cases being notified in 1970 compared with 2 in 1969.

Home treatment of this disease is practised where satisfactory isolation arrangements are possible and this method was practicable in all cases. There were no cases requiring admission to hospital.

Tuberculosis

Eight cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified. Detailed figures are shown in Tables A to E.

It was not necessary to take any action under Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, with regard to the employment in dairies of persons suffering from tuberculosis; nor was action necessary under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

**Table A—Cases Notified during 1969 and 1970
(including inward transfers)**

Year		Total	Crawcrook	Crookhill	Greenside	Ryton
1970	Respiratory	8	3	4	—	1
	Non-Respiratory	1	—	—	—	1
	Totals	9	3	4	—	2
1969	Totals	3 (1)	1	—	1	(1)

Table B—Age group distribution of new cases notified

Age Periods		NEW CASES			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		Male	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	...	—	1	—	—
5—14 years	...	1	—	—	—
15—24 years	...	—	1	—	—
25—34 years	...	1	—	—	—
35—44 years	...	—	—	—	—
45—54 years	...	1	2	—	—
55—64 years	...	1	—	—	—
65 and over	...	—	—	1	—
Age not known	...	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	4	4	1	—

() shows number of inward transfers.

Table C—Comparative Table of Registered Tuberculosis Sufferers

Sex	Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year 1970		Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year 1970	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Male	31	4	30	32
Female	14	1	15	1
Totals ...	45	5	45	4

Table D—Removals from the Tuberculosis Register during 1970

Reasons	Totals	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Removed from District...	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	10	5	3	2	—
Deceased	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	10	5	3	2	—

Table E—Tuberculosis Incidence, 1955-1970

Year	Urban District Council						Administrative County of Durham			England and Wales		
	Incidence			Attack Rate			Attack Rate			Attack Rate		
	R.	N.R.	T.	R.	N.R.	T.	R.	N.R.	T.	R.	N.R.	T.
1955	11	—	11	·793	—	·793	·771	·125	·896	·756	·102	·858
1956	11	5	16	·793	·361	1·154	·746	·116	·862	·701	·092	·793
1957	10	1	11	·732	·073	·805	·683	·116	·799	·644	·085	·729
1958	12	2	14	·878	·146	1·024	·637	·097	·734	·586	·076	·662
1959	8	—	8	·586	—	·586	·509	·082	·591	·534	·062	·596
1960	9	2	11	·658	·144	·804	·497	·068	·560	·455	·061	·516
1961	7	1	8	·507	·092	·579	·438	·077	·515	·412	·058	·470
1962	5	—	5	·359	—	·359	·444	·062	·507	·382	·057	·439
1963	4	—	4	·296	—	·296	·363	·060	·423	·348	·055	·403
1964	5	2	7	·358	·143	·501	·332	·067	·399	·321	·054	·375
1965	8	—	8	·567	—	·567	·263	·051	·314	·274	·043	·337
1966	11	2	13	·761	·138	·899	·303	·036	·339	·256	·047	·303
1967	1	—	1	·068	—	·068	·288	·027	·315	·228	·045	·274
1968	1	—	1	·067	—	·067	·284	·033	·317	·220	·047	·267
1969	2	—	2	·135	—	·135	·217	·040	·257	·198	·051	·249
1970	8	1	9	·543	·068	·611	·212	·041	·254	·194	·049	·245

R.—Respiratory. N.R.—Non Respiratory. T.—Total.
Attack Rate—incidence per 1,000 population.

CONTROL

Below are given statistics and information of the measures which have been taken for the protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Measles, Poliomyelitis, Rubella, Smallpox and Tuberculosis, of residents in the District.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Protection can be given separately or jointly against each of these infections. Details of the work undertaken through health services in this District are given below.

Diphtheria		1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966	Others Under	Total
Children born in							16	
Primary	...	5	208	11	—	37	—	261
Boosters	...	—	2	33	8	254	100	424

Whooping Cough		1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966	Others Under	Total
Children born in							16	
Primary	...	5	206	9	—	6	—	226
Boosters	...	—	—	30	8	35	1	74

Tetanus		1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966	Others Under	Total
Children born in							16	
Primary	...	5	208	11	—	37	1	262
Boosters	...	—	2	33	8	254	127	424

Measles

Details of the number of vaccinations given during the year are set out below.

		1969	1968	1967	1963-1966	Others Under	Total
Children born in ...						16	
	...	147	86	24	89	—	346

Poliomyelitis

Details of the number of primary vaccinations and booster doses given during the year 1970 are set out below.

		1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966	Others Under	Total
Children born in							16	
Primary	...	4	204	9	—	11	1	229
Boosters	...	1	3	13	2	281	31	337

Rubella

39 schoolgirls in the 13-year age group were given protection against Rubella by the Area Health Services in schools. In addition, 32 girls in this age group received similar vaccination at General Practitioners surgeries.

Smallpox

Details of the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations given during 1970 are set out below.

Primary Vaccination				
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2-4 years</i>	<i>5-15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	192	71	30	294

Re-Vaccination				
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2-4 years</i>	<i>5-15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	—	6	24	30

Tuberculosis

Heaf Testing (School Health Service)

In Infants' Schools, during 1970, School Nurses carried out routine Heaf testing of new entrants. The results were read the following week by Medical Officers and, where positive, appropriate action was taken.

				<i>Number Heaf Tested</i>	<i>Number Heaf Positive</i>
Crawcrook Roman Catholic	...	...	...	23	—
Crookhill County	...	...	...	99	5
Emmaville County	...	...	...	77	1
Ryton County	...	...	...	13	1
Total				212	7

B.C.G. Vaccination

Details of the B.C.G. vaccination programme carried out by the Area Health Services in Ryton Secondary School in 1970 are given below.

<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Heaf Positive</i>	<i>Non- Consents</i>	<i>Total in Age Group</i>
80	17	6	115

V. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Environmental Health Provisions

1. Water Supply

The supply of water for the District is provided by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Co. except for 14 houses in the Blaydon Burn area, which are supplied by the Durham County Water Board, and 3 houses in isolated parts of the District, which depend on wells and springs.

The mains water was of good quality and the supply continuous and plentiful.

The following are details of the houses and population supplied.

Number supplied from public water mains direct							
to houses	...	...	...	...	...	5,378	14,713
Number supplied from wells and springs					...	3	7
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						5,381	14,720

(a) Durham County Water Board

14 premises in this District are supplied by the Board.

The work carried out in the Urban District has been in connection with the usual extension of mains required for housing development.

The natural fluoride content in the water supplied to Ryton Urban District was, prior to the 18th September, 1970, between 0.15 and 0.6 parts per million when fluoridation was introduced bringing the fluoride content to the maintenance level of 1 part per million.

(b) Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company

Premises in this District are supplied by the Company.

A total of 1,001 works control samples from the Whittle Dene and Henderson Filters were examined in the Company's Laboratory during the calendar year ended 31st December, 1970, and, of these, 99.99% were of "excellent" quality. In addition to the foregoing, 247 samples of water from the Warkworth Filter Plant were examined and all were of "excellent" quality.

12 samples taken at random in this District were all "excellent".

During the year, the following new mains were laid in the District:

97 linear yards of 3 in. diameter pipes.

Fluoridation has been practised at the supplying filters since October 1968 and the fluoridation content has been maintained since July, 1969 at a level of 1 part per million.

2. Rivers and Streams

No formal action under this heading was required during the year.

3. Closet Accommodation

With the exception of some agricultural properties and 9 dwellinghouses in unsewered parts of the District, all houses are equipped with water closets. The elimination of all privies and ash closets and their conversion to a watercarriage system is a matter worthy of every possible effort. Apart from the health aspect of the continued use of insanitary accommodation, there is an increasing reluctance on the part of labour to empty and cleanse such closets.

Efforts continued to be made to eliminate this insanitary type of closet and the acceptance of standard grants was encouraged.

4. Collection and Disposal of Refuse

The Council is directly responsible for the whole of refuse collection and disposal in the District.

The majority of the houses have been provided with dustbins which were emptied twice weekly where necessary; the remainder were emptied once weekly. The service was consistently maintained throughout the year during which 302,709 receptacles were emptied, the estimated tonnage disposed of being 5,400.

Three collection vehicles of the following types were used:

Dual Tip	...	...	...	1963	18 cubic yard capacity
Karrier Bantam	...	...	...	1967	12 cubic yard capacity
Dual Tip	...	...	...	1968	18 cubic yard capacity

Refuse was disposed of at the following tipping sites:

1. Crawcrook Quarry.
2. Burnhills Quarry.

These quarries provided adequate tipping facilities remote from housing development. It is considered, however, that the tipping of crude refuse is no longer socially acceptable, particularly where an adequate supply of suitable covering material is not available. With the increasing quantity of combustible material among refuse, the risk of tip fires has increased and nuisance cannot be entirely avoided. The Council therefore, agreed to participate in the research project initiated by the Tyneside/Wearside Refuse Disposal Committee. It is the Council's view that tipping should be replaced by incineration or pulverisation as soon as it is practicable.

5. Drainage and Sewerage

Practically all sewage continued to be discharged, untreated, by three main and two subsidiary outfalls into the River Tyne. Exceptionally, the properties at Coalburns and Holburn Dene Estate discharge to local treatment plants. In practice, it is considered that these small type sewage disposal plants, which serve a useful purpose for isolated development, are not satisfactory in the centre of urban development. They seldom produce an effluent of really good quality and can give rise to nuisance, particularly from odour. So far as future development is concerned, a comprehensive sewerage system for the District would be preferable to the installation of a number of scattered small works.

6. Atmospheric Pollution

Measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations continued during the year. A summary of the results for the completed months is given below:

		<i>Smoke</i>		<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>	
		<i>(Microgrammes/cubic metre)</i>		<i>(Microgrammes/cubic metre)</i>	
		<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest Daily</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest Daily</i>
January	...	202	562	74	153
February	...	175	304	68	118
March	...	125	227	52	79
April	...	75	146	46	76
May	...	54	109	59	92
June	...	31	92	57	86
July	...	25	51	N*	81
August	...	35	72	89	177
September	...	76	142	65	115
October	...	92	251	65	144
November	...	134	261	47	80
December	...	135	268	64	118

N* *Insufficient number of results.*

7. Noise Abatement

Under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, which came into force on 27th November, of that year, noise or vibration which amounts to a nuisance at Common Law becomes a statutory nuisance to be dealt with in accordance with the procedure of the Public Health Act, 1936. Local Authorities are empowered to serve, where applicable, abatement notices upon the person or persons in default. The Act does not apply to aircraft or to noise caused by statutory undertakings in the performance of their powers. Special provision is made in the case of nuisance arising from a trade or business and in the case of loudspeakers used in the streets.

Five complaints were dealt with informally during the year.

8. Moveable Dwellings and Caravan Sites

One licence, relating to the stationing of a single caravan, was in force during the year in respect of one site in the District.

9. Offensive Trades

No establishments, defined as “offensive trades” under Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, operated in the District.

10. Shops Act, 1950.

The provisions of this Act are administered by the County Council.

11. Factories

Thirty-two factories remain registered, categorised as follows:

Quilt Manufacture	...	...	...	1
Building Trade	...	...	...	1
Garages	...	...	...	6
Television Repairs	...	...	...	3
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	2
Bakeries	...	...	...	2
Joineries	...	...	...	3
Brick and Tile Manufacture	...	...	...	1
Boot Repairs	...	...	...	1
Electrical	...	...	...	3
Adhesives	...	...	...	1
Pit Props	...	...	...	1
Light Engineering	...	...	...	6
Stationery Manufacture	...	...	...	1

All factories were visited regularly and conditions found to be generally satisfactory. In 3 instances, it was necessary to make requirements concerning matters for which this Council is administratively responsible.

12. Common Lodging Houses

No common lodging houses exist in the District.

13. Licensed Premises and Clubs

These are listed in the Register of Food Premises and were inspected regularly under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

14. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

(a) Rodent Control

Regular treatment of the Council's sewers was carried out, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and has undoubtedly played a major part in controlling rat infestation in the District. All complaints received were investigated and advice given on suitable methods of treatment. Treatment of business premises was carried out on a re-chargeable basis and, in other cases, baits and poisons were laid free of charge. The policy of the Council is to encourage notification of rat infestations and to co-operate to the fullest possible extent to secure the destruction of rats and mice. In many cases, it is found that rat infestation is primarily due to unsatisfactory environmental conditions on the site; for example, the keeping of animals in insanitary conditions, the haphazard storage of feeding stuffs, and the insanitary state of garden, garden sheds, etc. Where infestation occurs, every opportunity is taken to eradicate the unsatisfactory conditions which are so often a feature of the locality affected.

A summary of the work carried out is given below:

					<i>Type of Property</i>	
					<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1.	Number of properties in District	...	...	...	5,856	36
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	...	...	...	147	17
	(b) Number infested by: (i) rats	...	...	...	113	15
				mice	34	2
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and or mice for reasons other than notification	...	...	...	485	36
	(b) Number infested by: (ii) rats	...	...	...	9	Nil.
				(ii) mice	Nil.	3

In the case of business premises, necessary treatment was given on a re-chargeable basis. A standard charge of 7/6 per hour, to cover labour and materials, was made.

Number of Properties treated:

						<i>Agricultural Premises</i>	<i>Non-Agricultural Premises</i>
Rats	...	...	...	...	...	15	122
Mice	...	...	...	...	...	5	34

(b) Insect Control

Insect infestation does not present a serious problem in the District. Such complaints as have been received relate usually to the more common household insects which are not regarded as of particular public health significance. Infestations by ants, cockroaches and silverfish have been dealt with but the number of complaints has tended to diminish, possibly due to the availability, by public sale, of effective fumigants and powders. The higher standards of house building also tend to reduce infestations of this nature which have been reported more often from the older, terrace-type properties.

15. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act is intended to make provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in such premises, and came into force in stages commencing on 18th February, 1964.

Those premises, to which the Act applies and in respect of which the Council is the enforcing authority, were visited during the year and advice given to employers as to their responsibilities and obligations under the Act.

A number of contraventions of the Act were found in respect of cleanliness, failure to provide a hot water supply and washing facilities, failure to provide a thermometer and failure to provide first aid materials. In each case, conditions were remedied without recourse to formal action.

REGISTRATION

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	2	26	8
Retail shops	—	71	16
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public	—	11	4
Canteens	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots...	—	—	—
Totals ...	2	108	28

Number of visits by inspectors to all kinds of registered premises — 118.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	108
Retail shops	224
Wholesale departments, warehouses	11
Catering establishments open to public	62
Canteens	1
Fuel storage depots	—
Total	406
Total Males ...	156
Total Females ...	250

16. Cinemas

There are no cinemas which are used as such within the District.

17. Swimming Pool

The open air swimming pool provided by the Council at Ferndene Park is filled from the main supply and treatment is provided by filtration, chlorination and aeration. Regular samples of the water were taken during the season and submitted for bacteriological examination. The result in every case showed the samples of water to be of the highest attainable bacteriological standard.

18. Disinfection of Houses

Disinfectants are supplied by the Council free of charge when infectious disease occurs. In practice, it is found that such supply has been required only in the case of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

19. Mortuary

There is one mortuary, situated at Ryton Cemetery.

20. Schools

The condition of the schools throughout the District was satisfactory.

21. Recreation Grounds

The recreation parks, at Ferndene, Ryton, and Garden House, Crawcrook, add considerably to the amenities of the District. Gardens, pavilions, bowling greens, tennis courts, putting greens, children's playgrounds, a paddling pool and an open air swimming pool have been provided. These amenities make a notable contribution to the general health of the community.

Summary of Sanitary Defects and Nuisances Remedied

			<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of informal notices served</i>	<i>Number of statutory notices served</i>	<i>Defects remedied after notice</i>
Housing:						
Public Health and						
Housing Acts ...	...		1,536	96	6	184
Overcrowding ...	...		24	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:						
Insufficient	...	...	16	3	—	3
Defective	...	...	42	14	—	12
Drainage ...	...	...	106	8	—	8
Water Supply	...	...	14	—	—	—
Food Premises	...	...	342	22	—	24
Slaughterhouses:						
Public	...	...	—	—	—	—
Private	...	...	208	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	5	—	—	—
Factories and Workplaces			212	4	—	4
Keeping of Animals	...		16	6	—	6
Insanitary Ashpits	...	...	4	1	—	—
Offensive Accumulations	...		10	5	—	5
Prevention of Damage by						
Pests Act	...	...	58	—	—	—
Noise Abatement	...	...	4	—	—	—
Infectious Disease	...	...	6	—	—	—
			<hr/> 2,603 <hr/>	<hr/> 159 <hr/>	<hr/> 6 <hr/>	<hr/> 246 <hr/>

(b) Inspection and Supervision of Food

1. Milk and Milk Products

The District is part of a specified area which only milk of special designation may be sold.

Dairies

Two dairies are registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dairy Farms

The supervision of milk production at the dairy farms in the District is undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Distributors

The County Council are responsible for the licensing, and undertake milk sampling, in respect of milk at special designation.

Milk Sampling

The following table shows the result of milk sampling undertaken by the County Council.

Class of Milk		Number Taken	Appropriate Test	Number Passed	Number Failed
Pasteurised	...	23	{ Methylene Blue	23	—
			{ Phosphatase	23	—
Sterilised	...	9	{ Turbidity	9	—
Untreated	...	49	{ Methylene Blue	44	5
			{ Biological (Brucella abortus)	49	—

Disease from Milk

No action was necessary under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Ice Cream

Twenty-one premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

2. Meat and Meat Products

Meat

There are 2 private slaughterhouses within the District, both situated at Greenside. Both premises were modernised in accordance with the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations and provide a good standard of accommodation.

208 beast, 919 sheep and 23 pigs were slaughtered during the year.

No cases of cysticercosis bovis or tuberculosis were encountered.

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, 7 slaughterman's licences were renewed for a period of twelve months.

The following table indicates the number of carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

Carcasses and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	208	—	—	919	23
Number inspected	208	—	—	919	23
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole carcasses condemned... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	16	—	—	36	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis ...	7.69 %	—	—	3.72 %	8.70 %
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole carcasses condemned... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis Only					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Meat Products

Canned meat found to be unsound and weighing a total of 31 lbs. was voluntarily surrendered and disposed of so as to prevent its use for human consumption.

3. Poultry and Poultry Products

There are no poultry processing premises within this District.

4. Other Foods

The following other food products were found to be unsound, voluntarily surrendered and disposed of so as to prevent their use for human consumption.

<i>Canned Foods...</i>	...	...	<i>Weight</i>
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	52 lbs.
Other Foods	...	...	245 lbs.

Two articles of food, which were alleged by the purchasers to be not of the nature or substance or quality expected at the time of purchase, were brought to the notice of the Health Department; as and when necessary, liaison with the Food and Drugs Department of the Durham County Council is established to determine appropriate action required. Below is given a brief summary of the measures taken respecting the articles referred to.

<i>Article of Food</i>	<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 bottle of milk	Contained hardened cement.	Warning letter sent.
1 fruit malt loaf	Mould	Referred to adjacent Authority for investigation of bakery premises

5. Food Premises

The following table summaries details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, grouped in categories of trade. It should be noted that, in many cases, other types of commodities are sold beside the principal trade:

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16</i>	<i>No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies</i>	<i>No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19</i>
Bakers	2	2	2	2
Butchers	14	14	14	14
Catering	3	3	3	3
Confectioners (Cakes) ...	5	5	5	5
Confectioners (Sweet) ...	11	11	11	11
Fish Shops:				
Fried Fish	6	6	6	6
Wet Fish	3	3	3	3
Greengrocers	9	9	9	9
Grocers and General Dealers	40	40	40	40
Licensed Premises	11	11	11	11

Inspection of food premises, involving 342 visits and revisits, were made under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and any infringements found were forthwith brought to the notice of the persons concerned verbally or by the service of written notices.

The majority of traders, recognising their responsibilities and obligations to the general public, complied with the notices and a general improvement in food hygiene practices has been observed.

6. Food Sampling

The Durham County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the District and enforces the sampling provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department has kindly furnished the following information.

Inspection of food premises, involving 342 visits and revisits were made.

List of Samples taken in Ryton Urban District
Under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, during the year ended 31st December, 1970.

	24	Milk
	1	Pork Sausage containing preservative
	2	Beef Sausages containing preservative
	1	Cherry Fruit Cake
	1	Chelsea Madeira Cake
	2	Cheddar Cheese
	2	Cheshire Cheese
	1	Peppermint Cordial
	1	Malt Vinegar with Caramel
	1	Coffee and Chicory Essence
	1	Instant Coffee
	2	Prunes in Syrup
	1	Sliced Cling Peaches in Heavy Syrup
	1	Granulated Sugar
	1	Custard Cream Biscuit
	1	Cherryade
	1	Lemon Drink
	1	Red Plums in Syrup
	1	Harvest Cream Soup
	1	Malayan Pineapple Cubes
	1	Dried Thyme
	1	Dried Mixed Herbs
	1	Soya Sauce
Informal	1	Antiseptic Lozenges
Informal	1	Beechams Powders with Hot Lemon.
Informal	1	Brown Low Calorie, High Protein, Slimcea Bread
	1	Whisky 70% Proof
	1	Cognac 70% Proof
	1	Durham Ale
	1	Trophy
	1	Danish Butter
	1	Split Lentils
	1	Split Peas
	1	Low Calorie Orange Drink
Informal	1	Bronchial Mixture
	1	Pineapple Cubes in Syrup
	1	Butter
	1	Ground Almonds
	1	Prunes
	1	Apricots in Syrup
Informal	1	Shepherds Pie
	1	Liquorice Allsorts
	1	Mixed Fruit Pastilles
Informal	1	Beef and Vegetable Curry
Informal	1	California Syrup of Figs
Informal	2	Mincemeat
	1	Sugar Confectionery (Apple Tarts)
	1	Sugar Confectionery (Natural Blacks)
	1	Sugar Confectionery (Toffee Crunch)
	1	Orange Segments in Heavy Syrup

Informal 1 1 Beef Curry with Rice
 Informal 1 Chunky Steak with Gravy

—
 82
 —

All samples were certified to be of genuine quality.

(c) **Housing**

All complaints regarding unsatisfactory housing conditions and structural defects were investigated and appropriate action taken where necessary.

During the year, the Council completed the building of 18 houses.

The majority of the existing houses are of modern construction and most of them well-built; the new streets are well planned and there is practically no crowding of houses in confined yards and courts. In addition, the District enjoys the natural advantages of being situated on rising ground and in being surrounded by open country.

Twelve houses were considered by the Council as individually unfit. Seven houses were closed, 2 were demolished, 8 families being rehoused from sub-standard properties.

Building Progress

Since 1st January, 1920, the following building has taken place:

Houses built by Council	...	...	...	1,731
Houses built by private enterprise	...	...	...	1,470
Total				3,201

Since 1945:

Houses built by Council	...	...	...	1,080
Houses built by private enterprise	...	...	...	825
Total				1,905

Housing Need Summary

Year ending	Live Applications	One Family in House	Two or more families in house Number in Applicant's Family							Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	Over 6	
December 1948	809	360	4	179	190	17	5	—	—	449
December 1949	854	371	5	210	119	9	19	8	2	483
December 1950	911	408	6	217	202	5	17	6	1	502
December 1951	622	261	4	162	146	37	9	2	1	361
December 1952	569	237	2	147	140	33	7	2	1	322
December 1953	510	214	2	129	114	39	7	3	2	296
December 1954	458	207	—	123	90	27	7	4	—	251
December 1955	400	201	—	100	64	25	4	5	1	199
December 1956	330	172	—	92	40	17	5	3	1	158
December 1957	365	177	—	105	56	17	8	1	1	188
December 1958	315	151	—	90	56	11	4	1	2	164
December 1959	312	148	2	68	50	14	2	—	1	164
December 1960	268	131	—	89	53	17	4	—	1	137
December 1961	288	147	3	81	46	9	—	1	1	141
December 1962	289	160	—	64	41	15	3	1	1	129
December 1963	269	160	—	58	33	13	4	—	1	109
December 1964	237	156	—	38	29	11	2	—	1	81
December 1965	207	139	—	28	29	7	2	1	1	68
December 1966	195	129	—	34	21	7	4	—	—	66
December 1967	215	132	—	37	31	12	3	—	—	83
December 1968	212	128	—	36	28	15	4	—	1	84
December 1969	180	131	—	26	16	6	1	—	—	49
December 1970	159	106	—	30	14	7	2	—	—	53

Number of Housing Applications from Aged Persons	...	42
Number of Housing Applications from Single Persons	...	97

Applications for housing accommodation, if not renewed at the expiration of twelve months and every subsequent twelve months, are removed from the list of applicants.

Overcrowding

One case of overcrowding was revealed during the year. It was agreed to offer suitable accommodation when it became available.

Housing Applications during 1970:

From sub-tenants	...	...	27
From tenants	...	...	25
From aged persons	...	...	8
From single persons	...	...	29
From outside district	...	...	31

Housing Act, 1969

During the year, 87 applications for standard grants were received, and 85 approved. Of the applications approved, 74 were from owner-occupiers and 11 related to tenanted houses. Since the inception of the scheme in June 1959, a total of 681 grants have been paid, amounting in all to the sum of £64,500·60.

Twenty-seven applications for improvement grants were approved and the Council also decided to make loans in appropriate cases to cover the owner's share of the cost. Fifty-one such grants were paid during the year, totalling £24,957·65.

APPENDIX

Factories Act, 1961

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1970 for the Urban District of Ryton in the County of Durham.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	32	212	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding outworkers' premises	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	32	212	4	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective... ..	4	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	4	—	—	—

There are no outworkers registered in the District.

LIST OF BYELAWS IN FORCE IN DISTRICT

<i>Date of Adoption</i>				<i>Title</i>
14th May, 1902				Drainage of existing buildings.
14th May, 1902				Nuisances.
14th May, 1902				Slaughter Houses.
14th May, 1902				Houses let in Lodgings.
9th September, 1903				Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures.
12th January, 1921				Byelaws and Regulations with respect to the charges for the use of the cemetery at Ryton.
8th February, 1928				Relating to new streets.
12th February, 1930				A Scheme for the Regulation and Management of a common known as Ryton Willows and Reed Side. The Commons Act, 1899.
12th April, 1950				Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of food in the Open Air.
1st September, 1951				Fouling of footways by Dogs.
1st September, 1951				Nuisances contrary to Public Decency.
9th September, 1953				Building Byelaws.
1st March, 1954				Deposit of mud and other materials on highways.
1st August, 1957				Preservation of Road Margins.
12th May, 1960				Building Byelaws made under Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956.
1st August, 1965				Byelaws with respect to the management of a cemetery made by the Ryton Urban District Council under Section 198 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

JOHN A. DRYDEN, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., D.I.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

L. G. DANSIE, Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CLERK:

MRS. J. BRIGGS

